

Ragging blot in Indian Education system: A critical analysis on “Zero tolerance policy in India”

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Abstract

Ragging is a menace which is not at all acceptable in any form. The UGC regulation on curbing ragging in educational institutions aims to eradicate the social disease like ragging. The present cases all over India has given strong background for the “Zero tolerance policy” to incorporate and engage certain policy and guidelines for learning institution. Moreover, the future generation of the nation faced numerous worst consequences likewise dropping their course to commit suicide and even threat to life also often observed. Not only are newcomers victimized in society but also the system has been corrupted due to this heinous practice in the educational sector. Therefore, without a strong legal regime on ragging issues it is not possible to achieve a ragging free campus for students. The Indian Constitution delineates the fundamental rights in the form of Right to Equality, Right to Life and Right to Freedom with Rights against Exploitation. Ragging has always been a violation against fundamental rights against the stakeholders. There are multiple anti-ragging laws has been promoted to different states and they are finding a way out uninterruptedly.

Keywords: *Ragging, Constitution of India, Fundamental Rights, Right to Equality, Anti-ragging Laws.*

1. Introduction

In the recent traumatic case on mass ragging, which is witnessed before the eyes of society in a prestigious University like Jadavpur University. That has failed to assure the student's life and safety, the small-town boy has been threatened and abet to suicide on the premise of the Jadavpur University under immense pressure and mental torture. This is not a rare case; some of them are not revealed to the public. Ragging becomes the tradition of most of the educational institutions due to emphasizing the threat to their subordinates. Ragging is a very similar kind of human rights abuse in learning environments, especially within universities and institutes. Throughout the whole world, several words such as ragging, hazing,

fagging, bullying, pledging, and horse-playing refer to the savage practice of welcome new comers. The practice is always against the human rights and dignity of any individual. This incident takes authority and legislature to move a way further. Furthermore, UGC regulations on “Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009” has compelled every higher educational institution to make certain regulations and bodies to curtail the practice in the campus. The “Institutional Practice” ragging is not acceptable at all. Ragging is a worldwide custom known by multiple titles, including "baptême" in

French, and doop in Dutch, and mopokaste ¹in Finnish. The phrase 'ragging' refers to disruptive behaviour that comprises mocking or insulting a student in an inappropriate way, causing disturbance, frustration, or fear and negatively impacting their mental state.

Ragging can be a form of teasing a student or making them embarrassed to face the heinous consequences. The victims feel scared and uneasy. victims are suffering from loneliness and melancholy, demoralization and other repercussions. It impacts not only the victims but also their family. Bullying has detrimental psychological, emotional, and behavioural impacts on students as well as poor physical implications. Because it encompasses physical, mental, and social exploitation, it is a public health issue. Although the Indian government's Ministry of Human Resource Development, which is part of the Department of Higher Education, has reaffirmed that ragging of students in higher education institutions is prohibited, the majority of schools continue to engage in this regrettable practice. Universities and colleges should put in place measures to combat this threat, such as rustication from the institution, withholding or withdrawing scholarships, fellowships, and results, to mention a few, after everything that the government has done to prevent ragging. A pertinent judgement given in 2007 by the Hon'ble Supreme court is in **University of Kerala v. Council Principals, Colleges Kerala & Ors, Civil Appeal No. 887 of 2009, R.K Raghavan Committee** which gave a holistic report on the issue of ragging in institution². Thus, ragging is the main reason of humiliation embarrassment and extended to adverse impact in the course of

education. That is why it is the biggest fear of the society which needs to be addressed. It not only an evil to the society but also violates the basic right of human being.

2. Concept of Ragging: meaning and nuances

Primary understanding of ragging is to harass somebody with an ill intention to demean or to threaten, the motive is not always related to peer pressure but also sometimes it reflects ego satisfaction of the individual. In common parlance making an individual by others conduct or to perform a certain act. "Ragging is any disorderly conduct, whether by verbally or written, or by an act which has the effect of teasing, treating or handling with rudeness any student, indulging undisciplined activities which cause or are likely to cause annoyance, hardship or psychological harm or to raise fear or apprehension thereof in a fresher or a junior student and which has the effect of causing or generating a sense of shame or embarrassment so as to adversely affect the psyche of a fresher or a junior student". In the case of *Ajinas vs. State of Kerala* court stated the meaning has laid down under section 2(b) of Kerala Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1988. Also, the landmark judgment on Ragging of Freshers in *Thiruvananthapuram Government Engineering college vs. State of Kerala and Vishwa Jagriti Mission through President vs. The Central Government writ petition (civil) 656 of 1998*, through Cabinet Secretary in this judgment Hon'ble Supreme Court has given certain guidelines and policy for colleges and universities on ragging issues. From making awareness to constituting a separate body as anti-ragging cell

¹ Gunatilaka, H. (2019). Ragging: Its Evolution and Effects: A Literature Review with a Special Reference to Sri Lanka.

²Indian Journal of Medical Sciences. (2009). Ragging: A public health problem in India. INDIAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, 63(6), 263-271.

every possible measure has taken into consideration. The meaning and understanding of ragging are not only in the form of physical mode or expression but also psychological harm is involved here. Any act or abuse statement is done in written, verbal or online, which tends to uncomfortable the students. Sometimes seniors also do not let juniors to attend the class and disturb their academic performance as well as. Furthermore, exploitation is the primary cause of ragging, it does not stop within the limit of asking favour but also it ends up unethical and anti-social activities also. A survey on Ragging discloses how many students have filed complaints against the ragging practice in India with special reference to the state of Maharashtra, and the number of cases reveal the harsh truth of those victims. Moreover, the disheartening fact is that the number of cases which were never lodged as complaints are more than those that are lodged. It is evident that this "institutional practice" never stops fully.

2.1 Various factors related to Ragging: A survey Report Analysis

In December 2015, an article has published "Psychological Study of Ragging in Selected Educational Institutions in India³", contained a holistic view after analysing the survey data on various factor related to ragging. Therefore, the real view of the stakeholders breaks down the actual scenario all over the India. It has been observed that reported incidents of ragging by nature likewise cases leading to injury, involving sexual abuse or a group violence, caste-based ragging or religion is more than 200. Most of them are coming from Reputed Medical Colleges and Engineering Colleges. Socio and cultural factor plays a dominant role in ragging practice.

³ Rao, M., Sonpar, S., Sen, A., Seshadri, S. P., Agarwal, H., & Padalia, D. Psychosocial Study of Ragging in Selected Educational Institutions in India.

⁴ The Aman Movement escalated when a medical student is being victimized of ragging, his father

Acceptance is less in this situation. The beliefs about ragging are to hold superior position among junior students is common as per se. The survey uses college sampling as to process the survey. State colleges are more vibrant in these kinds of practices where the demographic factor also performs a critical role in this situation. Furthermore, the survey says female students are more aware than male students. The nature of sexual abuse also grievous in the case of male. A website named Aman Movement⁴, is a portal collects complaints from anti-ragging helpline with the details of the complainant on their ragging experiences. Below picture has shown how many complaints are lodged in terms of ragging faced by students and which state has faced more ragging report in the learning establishment.

The data furnished in the Table No. 1 depicts the gloom view of Registered complaints from various Indian States.

Indian States	No. of Registered complaints
Rajasthan	354
Madhya Pradesh	788
Maharashtra	402
Karnataka	306
Kerala	350
Uttar Pradesh	1300
Bihar	426
West Bengal	841
Odisha	579
Tamil Nadu	398

Table 1 Indian States with Highest Number of Registered complaints (2009-2021)

Source: Hindustan Times, 2021
<https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/mumbai->

Prof.Raj Kachroo, has taken an initiative and make a link with the UGC's anti-ragging cell and monitors the UGC's anti-ragging activities; it also runs a helpline

news/cause-of-concern-ragging-incidents-go-up-in-2021-101639939345320.html

2.1 Violation on Human Rights: "Human Rights in abuse of essence"

Ragging is a colonial menace which is widespread practiced throughout the Indian education sector. The Supreme Court of India has opined that ragging is just abuse of human rights and nothing else and directed all educational institutions to construct measures on ragging, extending the criminal punishment if necessary. However, ragging has been viewed as a human rights concern in education by the United Nations. The practice of ragging in the educational system should be recognized by Indian education law as a significant barrier to the attainment of the right to an education. Ragging is a long-standing and institutionalized violation of human rights in education, and in India, these breaches have not received the attention they otherwise merit. Ragging is viewed as a hindrance towards the "Right to Education" and it is the fundamental right of an individual. The *United Nations* ⁵also has recognized ragging being an obstacle of Human Rights in Education. According to eminent jurist Blackstone, the first and foremost duty of society is to protect the individual's interest and their absolute rights which are undeniable rights. The preamble of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights refers to the human family, in which each member has equal and inalienable rights as well as intrinsic dignity. The human family suggests social structures in which everyone is free to enjoy their unalienable rights, justice is needed and harmony is the norm. Article 1 of UDHR talks about the equal rights and dignity of every individual. The United Nations of Human Rights, has made Annual Report 2001, conducts 4-A scheme prescribing the obligations to maintain availability, accessibility, acceptability and

adaptability to the students in educational sectors. Free from ragging in the educational sector is the utmost goal of the Nation that will make the education simple and acceptable. In India, ragging is not regarded as a significant human rights concern. Therefore, it is imperative that the human rights community in India, comprising both governmental and non-governmental entities, think about developing sufficient safeguards. The report consists of the fundamental cause of ragging and prescribes the adequate means of mitigating the human factor involved in this regard.

Moreover, a civilized state acknowledges the significance of individual rights and the consequences of violating them. To demonstrate the argument, Part III of the Indian constitution,⁶ which has been declared enforceable and justified, provides appropriate protection to some fundamental and inalienable rights of persons. Indian Constitution is the blue book of the citizen of India that ensures the fundamental right as the basic right of the citizens of India. The preamble eloquently stated the equality, liberty, dignity of the individuals and reserves the inalienable rights within the Part III and Part IV of the Indian Constitution⁷. Human rights are actually another form of natural rights. They've been referred to as the "human language." The idea that all people are likely to share similar underlying desires and drives is the foundation of the concept of human rights. Since it is acknowledged that all humans have similar innate drives for development, association, and survival, it is preferable to consider in terms of rights or claims that apply to all members of humanity.

2.2 Legal Framework on Prevention of ragging: Zero tolerance policy

⁵ Students' Perceptions and Feedback on Ragging in a South Indian Medical College, December 2013, 7 S.E. Asian J. Med. Educ. 33.

⁶ Constitution of India, 1950

⁷ Id.

In India, ragging is not treated as a major human rights concern. Therefore, it is imperative that the country's human rights community, which includes both governmental and nongovernmental actors, think about developing strong human rights protections against ragging. Every person has their unalienable rights. Only education can keep the reasonableness in the mind of citizens. It is unfortunate to observe that the trauma of ragging is so severe that the victim is not even given human treatment. Instead, they are viewed as a source of entertainment and amusement. That is, a person ceases to be regarded as a human being in such circumstances. There is high time to seek the adequate procedure for ragging like issues in educational sector.

According to the **Raghavan Committee**⁸, the number of recorded ragging instances has increased in the years since 2001 rather than decreasing. Ragging is defined more or less in the same way by the various State laws. In actuality, the meaning of ragging is shared by the Acts of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra⁹. Legislature take hold of every state made laws and act to review the action required in the discourse, apex court has defined the meaning of ragging on 'Viswa Jagriti Mission'¹⁰ that precisely written. The University Grants Commission, along with the statutory bodies like the AICTE, MCI, DCI, NCI, and ICAR, as well as the affiliating universities and State Government Directorates of Higher, Technical, Agricultural, and Medical Education, among others, must mandate and guarantee that every institution compulsorily incorporates, in admission-related documents such as "prospectuses," any previous orders or future orders from the Apex Court and/or the Central or

State Governments, as appropriate, in order to raise awareness among candidates and their parents regarding the ban on and repercussions of ragging. Failure to abide by the prohibitions against ragging in any form will be interpreted by the offending institution as a lowering of academic standards. The regulatory bodies are required to take action against these noncompliant establishments by enforcing the penalties that are already stipulated in their own legislation, regulations, etc. Every Educational body is part of the anti-ragging compliance and establishes a zero-tolerance policy within institutional capacity¹¹. According to the degree of the offence, the regulations give educational institutions the authority to punish the offenders. UGC guideline states that every institution should notify about the ragging menace and the consequences thoroughly. Committee members should report those complaints on the website to aware the issue. In numerous instances of violence, universities have refuted the occurrence, or even worse, suggests that the argument was started by the freshers. The college administration is of the opinion that to deny ragging incidence for face-saving at the cost of the fresher's trauma. In wander instances where the elderly has been the target of action, the public's sympathy for the offender has obstructed justice. Nowadays, a lot of universities make an effort to maintain the incident behind closed doors to protect their name and avoid shame of the university. Colleges' efforts do far less well than the fundamental. The colleges have to create policies and guidelines that are embraced in order to preserve cooperation with newcomers. Regarding the experts' recommendation, which the college ought to implement in order to stop students from being cruel through form ragging.

⁸ Students' Perceptions and Feedback on Ragging in a South Indian Medical College, December 2013, 7 S.E. Asian J. Med. Educ. 33.

⁹ Venkateswarlu, C., & Satyasri, N. (Year). Effects of Ragging on Human Dignity: A Critique. N.B.M Law College, Visakhapatnam

¹⁰ Id.

¹¹ Narula Institute of Technology. Policy for Prevention and Prohibition of Ragging, Violation of Rules, and Misconduct with Zero-Tolerance.

The principal should be the chair of the committee that the college forms¹². This committee should interact with incoming students and encourage them to bring up any issues they may have so that senior students can address them. Students who have engaged in harsh ragging will face severe consequences. They ought to enlist police support in order to stop threats within their establishments. In addition, the committee's recommendations for addressing obstacles caused by ragging should be implemented by the colleges¹³.

Moreover, the central laws are active from the very beginning on the face of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023¹⁴. The act talks about certain sections that are specifically dealt with the aspects of humiliation or ragging like situation. The act prescribes the offense that obscene act or words in public place with intention to demean others punishable for imprisonment and fine. Other provisions related to grievous hurt or using any kind of weapon that can be caused for any mischievous activities are punishable under the Act. From defamation to wrongfully constrain of an individual the act has prescribed every possibility of offenses and with the specific

punishment provisions¹⁵. The act outlines the penalties for those who intentionally hurting another person, which addresses significant provocation. If found guilty, the penalty is three months in jail, a fine of one thousand rupees, or both also it contains other sections on this particular segment.

The UGC Regulation on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009 was established under section **26(1) (g) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956**¹⁶. The UGC Regulation has specified every possible way to strengthen the problem arises in the educational sector. Ragging not only affects the student's mental health but also it hampers the career of the students. In medical college there are ill practice continuing for decades and it reflects the traumatic situation for a medical student and their behavioural changes¹⁷.

Table No.1 depicts the legal framework on UGC Regulation on Anti-Ragging measures and Table No.2 has described the existing provisions under Indian Penal Code, 1850.

¹²Raghavan Committee. (2007). Report on The Menace of Ragging in Educational Institutions And Measures to Curb It.

¹³ University Grants Commission. (2009). Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging.

¹⁴ IPC, 1870

¹⁵ Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration and Ors, 1978 AIR 1675 (Supreme Court of India August 30, 1978).

¹⁶ University Grants Commission, Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging (2009)

¹⁷ Ragging: A Public Health Problem in India, Indian Journal of Medical Sciences, 63(6), 263-271 (2009).

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Definition Clause: UGC guidelines are drafted certain definition on various factors	Explanation
Sec.4.1.c	It provides the Anti-ragging helpline, so that any victim or anyone witnessing ragging can inform and seek the help.
Sec.4.1f	District Level Anti-Ragging Committee means the committee headed by the District Magistrate, Constituted by the State Government
Sec.4.1g	Head of the Institution means the Vice-Chancellor in case of a university or a deemed to be university, the Principal or the Director or such designated person holding executive position
Sec.4.1h	Fresher means a student who has been admitted to an Institution and who is undergoing his/her first year of study in such institution
Measures for Prohibition of ragging: The UGC guideline has prescribed certain provisions on prohibition of ragging	
Sec.5.a	The Institution is free from ragging
Sec.5.b	Action should be taken by the authority if any instance of ragging is found
Measures for Prevention of ragging: The guidelines have prescribed certain provisions regarding prevention of ragging	
Sec.6.1a	Every mode of ragging is punishable under existing Penal law and regulation
Sec.6.1b	Brochure of admission/booklet should be written with regulation on ragging
Sec.6.1d	The application form contains with an affidavit, written in English, local language, should be signed by the student under the knowledge of consequences described.
Sec.6.1e	Students desires to stay hostel or outside the campus premises should sign another affidavit acknowledging the same.
Sec.6.1g	Before commencement of academic process institution authority should discuss all the facts and prevention measures to the students and their guardian accordingly.
Sec.6.1j	Institution can engage media to inform the ragging problems and consequences.
Sec.6.1k	Institution must have a close eye to all vulnerable possible places where ragging can happen
Sec.6.1p	Institution has to provide all necessary documents to the local police details of all lodges, hostels used for students' accommodation.
Sec.6.2e	Institution shall commence an orientation program for senior students to make them understand about the idea of ragging and consequences.
Sec.7. Action to be taken by Head of the Institution	
	Head of the Institution should immediately decide the gravity of the case if it will come under the penal laws or addressed to the Anti-Ragging Committee after getting recommendation of the Anti-Ragging Squad or information taking from any report of incident of ragging

Table 2 UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009.

Source: taken from BNS, 2023

Provisions related to IPC	Explanation
Sec.294	Obscene acts and songs
Sec. 323	Punishment for voluntary causing hurt
Sec.324	Voluntary causing hurt by dangerous weapon or means
Sec.325	Punishment for voluntary causing grievous hurt
Sec.326	Voluntary causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapon
Sec.339	Wrongful Restraint
Sec.340	Punishment for Confinement
Sec.341	Punishment for Wrongful Restraint
Sec.342	Punishment for Wrongful Confinement
Sec.506	Punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder

Table 3 Under Indian Penal code there are several provisions which can be addressed in this situation.

Source: IPC, 1860 , Every incident of ragging is ostensibly addressed by the regime of IPC through FIR.

UGC guidelines also prescribes certain punishment to the students who are indulging in ragging practice by suspending their academic session to ceasing any types of scholarship and privileges. Moreover, the punishment shall be deterrent as the degree of offence is high.

3. Scope & Challenges:

The first problem has been expressed in the helpline facility, where it is notified that out of 100 only 0.1% calls has been answered. The toll-free helpline has not created any difference in this problem. Though there is a huge publication and awareness of the guidelines but somehow 190 complaints are officially lodged within 1 year. The authority has stated that calls were coming for the general information and students did not register complaint. The fundamental issue is that toll-free numbers are exploited by misuse or random calling and hesitations not to lodge a complaint¹⁸.

Moreover, the victim has not proved them for being ragged the onus of proof lies on the shoulder of alleged offender. The guideline has not served the purpose of mitigating the issue as seniors are keen to disprove themselves where it increases the

mental stress to the students. The guideline talks about the Anti-ragging Committee which consists of senior and junior representatives but the decision automatically lies on the administrative body of the institution which is generally not involving students. The misuse of claiming also rises up as the scope of the guideline has broaden the area of the purpose. Sometimes, the personal grudges end up to engaging menace like ragging. That is how the validity of any complaints is questionable. The balance should be there to accommodate the approach to prevent ragging culture and misuse of the regulations.

Henceforth, ragging is increasing in number which forces to make better specific laws. Some states already made rules to combat with the problem of ragging in educational institution¹⁹. The critical aspects of eradicate the issue of ragging is to understand the psychology of each student as they just only complete their higher secondary division and step into the big and mature world of education, it is observed that they eventually become very sensitive and vulnerable. The behaviour of the students becomes turn blue sometime. The recent case in Jadavpur which leads to believe that the tradition always be there, some

¹⁸ Tejaswini Kaushal, "Breaking the Silence: Scrutinizing the Ragging Laws in India

¹⁹ Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1997, T. N. Act 7 of 1997.

alumni who has passed from Jadavpur University 15 years back, could not hold their traumatised days in campus. It is not only the power game to sustain in the university but also sometime they exploit the loopholes of legislation too. It is reported that CCTV incorporating ²⁰in campus also not acceptable from the students. They arise the issue of violation of right to life and right to privacy as the fundamental right. ²¹Though it is nearly impossible to check on every individual in the campus but it is attainable through strict approach from the administrative authority. The loss of a student's life is not enough mere acknowledgement. The incident of Jadavpur is the eye opener for every individual in the society. But still the authority often be reluctant to investigate the problem of the particular issue. The ignorance is such gross that none can find out the root cause or the mental health issue of students. Every individual has an exclusive right to have proper education and also right to life. But aspiration of individuals seems the worst decision while coming from a small town to big city to make something meaningful. Ragging cannot be the hindrance for the education purpose.

Therefore, only focusing on the deterrent theory ²²of punishment is not enough to combat with ragging. The first aim should be maintaining a good relationship between the stakeholders. That actually do not let arise this kind of issue and problem in the institution. Public health policy also involves here to endorse the need to mitigate issue of ragging. It establishes the awareness, preventing the anomalies and build a ragging free environment²³.

4. Conclusion

Author has concluded that ragging is a societal disease and it creates the very bad impact in all over the world in the educational sector. The society has experienced a huge backdrop in the means of ragging practice and evidently it slows down the society growth and individual growth too. Most of the victims may experience behavioural, emotional, social, and physical issues. Its history extends several millennia, and ragging is an international trend that is not confined to any specific nation or region. The educational institutions would be the ones accountable for bringing an aside to ragging. For the government to control them, both the media and civil society must additionally fully cooperate. Declaring ragging as an illegal act is enough to eradicate ragging, as the Honourable Supreme Court pointed out, as students entering educational institutions are not entitled to live in perpetual terror of the authorities. Nevertheless, these regulations to stop the risk of ragging were put in place in light of the current impact on learners. It is also the duty of the court to ensure to it that such instances get settled expeditiously.

The author also suggests that comprehensive implementation of these limitations is the sole means to erase storage of the detrimental impacts of ragging in the past. It has been depicted that the recent traumatic instances are coming up and it somehow makes the entire society under the fear of ragging. It is very obvious when reading approximately ragging cases that legislative involvement is required. However, governments

²⁰Jadavpur Ragging Case, Reported in Times Today, visited (13th May, 2024, 8:00 PM) <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/3-new-suspects-identified-in-connection-with-jadavpur-university-student-death-2420162-2023-08-12/>.

²¹Kim Y.S., Leventhal B.L., Koh Y.J., Boyce W.T., (2009), Bullying Increased Suicide Risk: Prospective Study of Korean adolescents. Visited (13th May, 2024, 8:00 PM) <http://www.noragging.org>

²² Prof. Mohan Rao et al., Psychosocial Study of Ragging in Selected Educational Institutions in India (December 2015)

²³ Rajesh Garg, "A public health problem in India" (2009) INDIAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, 63, 263-71, 10.4103/0019-5359.53401

were originally reluctant to declare ragging a criminal offense because it mostly affects students. Although there has been substantial progress in the country's attempts to eradicate ragging, a great number of instances remain unreported for a multitude of causes, similar to other crimes. Although India began to formally recognize ragging. The society is evolving with the laws of anti-ragging and combat with the problem related to this old practice. Many learners from numerous colleges and universities have spoken out about their grief in public, and various groups have been founded to tend to the requirements of students, mainly to shield them from senior-level harassment. The effects caused by harassment may destroy a student's entire life. Individuals are exploited through psychologically, physically, and financially by ragging, which is not anymore acceptable. The effects of ragging transcend throughout the student; the family also must contend through the trauma the student experiences as a result of ragging. Furthermore, ragging should not be condoned in a culture that places importance on health. Acts alone are insufficient to produce the desired results in the educational system; strong implementation requires action. Not only the legislative should take into account but also it is an emerging issue in health sector. Medical board should be concern about the ragging menace and the procedure to encounter the traumatic situation and also the psychological problem related to the students who are a part of act. Moreover, the Indian Judiciary has taken a step ahead while it has stated that Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD²⁴) to construct a panel to combat the ragging culture. This direction has enriched the MHRD, forming a committee headed by Dr. R.K Raghavan in 2007, is proved the most beneficial for the purpose of prevention of ragging. Ragging has an impact not only on the student but also on the family, who must deal with the same pain the

student has as a result of bullying. Furthermore, ragging ought to be unacceptable in a society that values health. Acts alone won't have the desired effect on the educational system unless they are strongly implemented. A suggestion on anti-ragging regime only be fruitful if the specific awareness campaign not only in the campus only but also in the form of legislative form also. The legislative form should be stringent that is how ragging, menace can be controlled in the educational front. Every state has to make a strong anti-ragging system in legislative front.

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²⁴ Jayant Minj & Dr. Abdul Alim Khan, "A Critical Evaluation of Ragging and Anti-Ragging Laws in

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